

THE LABOR CLARION IS YOUR JOURNAL

It is owned and controlled by the San Francisco Labor Council, with which you are affiliated. It talks for you fifty-two times a year and you should have it in your home every week in the year. It counsels with you on matters of policy relating to your welfare and seeks to protect your interests always.

It gives you the expression of opinion of the most forward minds in the trade union movement on subjects vital to you and to all workers.

The larger the circulation of your paper the safer will be your position and the more rapid will be the progress of the workers generally. In such a work you should have a part, and the way to take that part is by subscribing to the paper and patronizing its advertisers.

If in the past your organization has not been subscribing for its entire membership, begin to do so now.

THE LABOR CLARION

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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters' telephone—Market 56.
(Please notify Clarion of any change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market Sec., Robt. Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bill Posters No. 44—B. A. Brundage, 505 Potrero Ave.
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
Brewery Drivers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Bridge & Structural Iron Workers No. 377—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.
Carpenters No. 453—Meets Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Economy Hall, 743 Alblon Ave.
Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 17960—Office, 710 Grant Building.
Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1164 Market.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
Elevator Operators & Starters No. 87—Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Elevator Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.
Ferryboatmen's Union—219 Bacon Building, Oakland.
Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st Thursday at 5:15 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 8 p. m.; Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood ave.
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, 200 Guerrero.
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturday afternoon, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Ladies Garment Workers No. 8—Longshoremen's Association—85 Clay. Emil G. Stein, Secretary.
Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mallers No. 18—Meet 3rd Sundays, Labor Temple. Secretary, A. F. O'Neill, 771 17th Ave.
Marine Diesel Engineers No. 49—Bulkhead, Pier No. 1.
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 40—H. F. Strother, Ferry Building.
Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 89—A. J. Wallace, Bulkhead Pier No. 7.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.
Municipal Sewermen No. 534—200 Guerrero.
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday. Ex. Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Ornamental Plasterers 460—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, 200 Guerrero.
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.
Photo-Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Laborers—Sec., Wm. O'Donnell, 212 Steiner St.
Painters No. 19—Meets Mondays, 200 Guerrero.
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—Sec., Geo. Monahan, 765 Page.
Retail Cleaners and Dyers No. 18021—Moe Davis, 862 Third.
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.
Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Manuel De Salles, R. F. D. 7, Niles, Cal.
Stove Mounters No. 62—J. J. Kerlin, 1534 29th Ave., Oakland, Cal.
Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Technical Engineers No. 11—Ivan Flamm, Secy, 50 Laguna.
Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.
Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants—Secretary, Marion Gasnier, 1201 Cornell Ave., Berkeley.
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Trade Union Promotional League (Label Section)—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Market 7560.
Typographical No. 21—Office, 16 First. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.
Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.
Window Cleaners No. 44—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 7:30 p. m., Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXVIII

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1929

No. 6

FEDERAL COUNCIL DONS WAR PAINT

Two units of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, the Committee on the Orient, and the National Committee on American-Japanese Relations, decided in a joint meeting of their respective executive committees to put into operation at once plans considered prior to the recent election for securing immigration quota for Japan. Dr. Sidney L. Gulick was placed in charge of the campaign with full authority and will delegate to others the duty of approaching Congress and various organizations of national scope.

Reports received at the meeting indicated that the time is ripe for such a movement. It is in accord with the declaration of the recent national convention of the Federal Council which recited that the exclusion measure is not only preventing cordial relations between the United States and Oriental countries, but is also a serious detriment to Christian evangelization efforts in those countries.

Prominent university lights, including Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur of Stanford, church and other organizations, and leading newspapers were quoted as favoring such a concession to Japan. It was said that even the government's Labor Department and the Department of State favor quota for Japan.

Among the letters received and which have been sent to Washington for consideration of President Hoover is one from the Kobe (Japan) Japan-American Society, signed by its president, Shin-kichi Tamura. It requests that Hoover, on assuming office, recommend to Congress such amendments to the law excluding as immigrants all aliens ineligible to citizenship as will make exception for the Japanese. It is pointed out that every person in Japan desires such an amendment and that it would remove existing causes of dissatisfaction and misunderstanding. Mr. Hoover's victory is declared to be very gratifying to the Japanese because he is well versed in the problems of the Far East, having lived there for some years. The text of the letter has been made public in the Japanese-American News of San Francisco, through a letter from its Kobe correspondent.

The Washington Star, in an editorial headed "Japan's Enduring Grievance," calls attention to Baron Tanaka's recent declaration before the Japanese Diet, that between this country and the United States "the matter of immigration law, which has been pending for the past few years, has not yet been composed." The editorial recalls that Japan's pride was much hurt by passage of the exclusion measure, and that President and State Department both urged that the matter be adjusted by negotiating another immigration agreement with Japan. It suggests that Japan desires some action by which there will be removed from her citizens the ignominious stigma of being classed as "undesirable fifth-class immigrants," and that she would perhaps be satisfied with quota classification which would admit less than two hundred per year. The editorial concludes that in the absence of some adjustment Japan will continue to regard the exclusion measure as an enduring grievance.

Paul Scharrenberg, secretary of the State Federation of Labor, is authority for the statement that the California Legislature before its adjourn-

ment will probably be asked to investigate the evidences of a preconcerted campaign in Japan and this country to force Congress to take a preliminary step for admission of Oriental immigration by granting quota to the Japanese. The Legislature will be asked, if the facts justify such action, to make known to Congress the determination of California to resist any attempt to nullify or make special exceptions to the exclusion measure of the immigration act, while at the same declaring its desire to support President Coolidge's policy in showing our friendship for Japan by means other than immigration legislation.

At the office of the California Joint Immigration Committee, representing the state organizations of American Legion, Federation of Labor and Native Sons, inquiry was made as to the announced plan of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, inaugurating an active campaign to secure from Congress immigration quota for Japan. V. S. McClatchy, executive officer of the committee, said the report apparently was true, and that, if necessary, the committee would meet the issue before Congress as it had in 1924. It would, he added, have an unfortunate result in disturbing the amicable relations between Japanese and whites in California, which had been established under encouragement from leaders on both sides. He realized, too, that the demand for quota was receiving support from some who believed in maintaining the basic principle of exclusion of aliens ineligible to citizenship, but did not understand the effect of granting quota to Japan. It means practical destruction of the present logical and non-discriminatory barrier against immigration of the unassimilable colored races. Quota, if granted to Japan, he explained, cannot fairly or consistently be refused to China, India and other countries of Asia. The immediate result would be the entrance of over 2000 Chinese per year under the present system. A showing of facts was sufficient to deter Congress in 1924 from considering quota, and he thought it unlikely Congress would reverse that decision on a second showing of the same facts.

A STICKLER FOR LEGIBILITY.

John J. Raskob, former chairman of the finance committee of General Motors, is a good penman and has not much use for a clerk that does not write clearly. He inherited in his office a very smart and efficient official, but whose handwriting was almost unintelligible.

A friend of Mr. Raskob, who was waiting to see him in an adjoining room, overheard him say to the subordinate: "Jim, what is the use of your writing anything you or anyone else can't read? Did you ever hear of the freight agent on the D. L. & W. that received a shipment amongst which was a donkey described on the freight bill as '1 burro.' After checking his goods carefully, the agent made this report: 'Short 1 bureau, over 1 jackass.'"—Forbes Magazine.

Demand the union label on all purchases, and then you will know you are loyal to your fellows and yourself. Do not let any clerk induce you to take something else on the plea that there are no union makes of the kind you desire.

SENSE FROM CONGRESS.

"We have too many bureaus in Washington now interfering with life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."—Representative Loring M. Black, Jr., of New York.

"I am firmly of the opinion that if, at the beginning of this government, the Senate and the House had commenced to transact public business behind closed doors, we would not be here today, at least representing the same government that we are now trying our best to represent. I do not believe that a democracy can permanently stand when its public business is transacted in secret."—Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska.

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FIGHT CHICAGO MAIL ORDER HOUSES.

(By International Labor News Service.)

The Illinois State Federation of Labor, of which John H. Walker is the president and Victor A. Olander the secretary-treasurer, has issued a call to the trade unionists of the state to vigorously enter the nation-wide fight against Chicago mail order houses which have awarded their printing contracts to the unfair firm of R. R. Donnelley & Sons Co. of Chicago.

A circular letter addressed to all affiliated local unions and central bodies calls attention to a resolution in reference to Montgomery Ward & Co. passed by the Herrin convention of the State Federation of Labor last November.

The resolution denounced the action of Montgomery Ward & Co. in awarding the contract for the printing of its catalogs to the Donnelley firm as "unsympathetic, unfriendly and unworthy" and as a "disgrace to American business ethics."

The resolution calls upon the trade unions of Illinois to "seek by all honorable means within their power to place this greedy and un-American business enterprise in its proper light before the general public and especially before the organized farmers and workers of the country, until such time as we may recognize in the Montgomery Ward & Co. corporation at least the semblance of a business organization worthy of the standards of our country, our state and a citizenship striving for higher and more adequate standards of life and well-being."

Letters pouring in at the headquarters of Chicago Typographical Union No. 16, at 332 South La Salle street, show that the trade unions of the entire country are becoming thoroughly aroused over the action of Sears, Roebuck & Co. and Montgomery Ward & Co. in awarding their printing contracts to R. R. Donnelley & Sons Co.

Trade union officers located in cities all the way from Maine to California and from Canada to Mexico are writing to President W. W. DeWolf and Secretary-Treasurer Bryant L. Beecher of No. 16, telling of the action taken against the recalcitrant mail order houses and inclosing copies of letters of protest which they have sent to Sears, Roebuck & Co. and to Montgomery Ward & Co.

Many of these letters furnish excellent material for a campaign of publicity in the present fight and will be used for that purpose as the exigencies of the situation require.

Hundreds of union jobs and many millions of dollars in wages are involved. The battle can be won if the trade unionists of the country will not only keep up their present pace in informing their fellow members of the situation, but also endeavor to reach the farmers and their neighbors and friends who are not trade unionists.

The labor editors of the country are lending splendid help in this fight, and the officers of Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 join in conveying their sincere and hearty thanks to them through International Labor News Service.

Many of the labor editors have started local campaigns in cities where branch stores of the Chicago mail order houses are located.

Copies of labor papers containing these stories which reach the Chicago Bureau of International Labor News Service, 623 South Wabash avenue, are turned over to the officers of No. 16, in order that they may better appraise the progress of the campaign.

The Donnelley Co. already is executing the printing for Montgomery Ward & Co. The Sears-Roebuck contract is dated to begin March 1, 1930, and calls for \$3,000,000 a year for ten years, or \$30,000,000 in all, it is reported.

Julius Rosenwald, world famous as a "philanthropist" and sturdy pillar of society, is the boss of Sears, Roebuck & Co. by virtue of his majority ownership of stock.

FREE TIRE CHANGE SERVICE.

Broadening the scope of its Free Emergency Road Service, the California State Automobile Association today announced that, beginning March 1, this service to its members will include tire changes for men drivers throughout Northern and Central California. Tire change service has heretofore been rendered for women drivers unaccompanied by male escorts.

This extension of service facilitates within its territory, D. E. Watkins, secretary and general manager of the organization, declared, provides members of the automobile association with the most complete and extensive motor club service.

In announcing the decision of the Association Board of Directors to provide free tire change service for all members, Watkins pointed out that changing motoring conditions justified the removal of the limitations which heretofore existed.

"Continued increase in association membership," Watkins said, "makes possible this broadened scope of the tire change feature of our Free Emergency Road Service for members. The operation of this service on the conservative business-like basis on which it was started five years ago dictated a limitation of the tire change service to women drivers. New types of tires and changing conditions have created a demand for extension of this service to men drivers and our increasing membership makes it possible for us to meet this demand."

"Tire change service may be secured by association members anywhere in Northern and Central California by calling the nearest of the association's 302 official Free Emergency Road Service stations. The service is an emergency aid and no tire repairing will be done. The motorist must carry an inflated spare tire. For the present, the new free tire change service for men will not be available to members touring in the 13 southern counties or in other states."

"With this additional service the membership card of the automobile association assumes the greatest value it has ever had for the individual motorist in the 21 years that this organization has been serving motordom. Our over 83,000 members now have in California free mechanical first aid, free touring service when their cars are disabled beyond emergency repair, free tire change service and free transportation of emergency supplies of gasoline or oil. This complete service is available without limitation as to distance from the nearest official station and may be commanded 24 hours a day every day of the year."

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JUSTICE THROUGH LAW

By Albert Levitt, Ridgefield, Connecticut
Professor of Law, Brooklyn Law School of
St. Lawrence University
Workers' Education Bureau Series

It is a privilege to announce the beginning of another group of brief popular articles for our readers. This popular series on the law, entitled "Justice Through Law," has been especially prepared for the Workers Education Bureau and syndicated by the Bureau. Professor Levitt, who is the author of this series, is a man of wide and varied interests. He was formerly special assistant to the Attorney General of the United States, sometime member of the faculties of the Columbia University and the Yale Law School, and the author of legal articles in the leading law journals. He will welcome comments on his articles.—Editor's Note.

VII.**FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.**

The printed word is powerful. It carries information or misinformation. It conveys truth or falsehood. Public opinion is molded by it. Human beings are more inclined to believe what is printed than what is said. Newspapers, pamphlets and books are capable of reaching thousands who are beyond the reach of the spoken word.

Even in these days of the radio and world-wide "hook-ups" for broadcasting speeches, the printed page is more widely effective than the spoken word. The foundation of education is the ability to read. Because of this the Constitution of the United States guarantees to the press of the nation freedom from aggression by the Federal Government. Each of the state constitutions guarantees the same freedom from aggressive action by the state.

But freedom of the press does not mean an absolute uncontrolled right to publish whatever one wishes. A newspaper cannot print what it pleases about a man's reputation. The individual is entitled to have his reputation kept unsmirched by lying statements. When a newspaper makes criminal or immoral charges against a man, it must be sure that it is telling the truth. The truth is a defense. The law weighs the right of the individual to be free from statements which defame his reputation against the value to society which comes from the telling of the truth and accepts the balance in favor of truth-telling. But if the truth is not told, then the law weighs the right of an individual to have his reputation kept clean against the impulse of another individual to publish what is to his advantage to publish, and decides that it is better for the general welfare to protect one man's reputation rather than allow another man's impulses to go unchecked. Freedom of the press stops where injury to a man's reputation begins.

Most publishing houses and newspapers are conducted as business ventures. Their primary object is to make money. Some of them are not above catering to the tastes of the immoral, perverted and filthy-minded. Salacious literature is profitable. But it is of no educational value. It is likely to harm growing minds and prevent mature minds from acquiring more valuable material.

That which is educationally undesirable is socially harmful. Freedom of the press does not mean freedom to hurt the community with vile writings. Freedom of the press stops where injury to public morals begins.

The law is quite clear and fair on this point. Anything which is an honest, decent and fair discussion of any problem of art, literature, science, sociology, politics, religion, education, may be printed without hindrance of any sort. Out of the clash of public discussion on the printed page comes the means for social progress. But the goal of the publication must be social betterment. "Art for art's sake" becomes too often filth for filth's sake. And filth is not good for the body politic. It cannot claim the protection of the constitutional guarantees of freedom of the press.

Does this mean legal censorship? It does. Then what is to be the test of what is socially valuable? The law says that the test is the general welfare of the community. If the publication will help, or, at least, not harm the individuals who read it, it may be published. Otherwise, publication must be forbidden. And who is to say if the individual is harmed? The law answers that the experience of society will tell that. It is a commonplace of life that publications in praise of crime produce criminals; writings in favor of vice create viciousness of character; salacious stories make for filthy-minded men and women; indecent newspapers develop indecent citizens. The product is the test of the producer. Freedom of the press is the freedom to produce that which is socially valuable.

STOCK OWNERSHIP IS RISKY.

The Steel Trust's decision to replace the larger part of its mortgages, or bonds, with common stock, indicates another revolutionary change by big business. Previously business was obsessed with the belief that corporate debts and heavy fixed charges was the ideal condition, but industry now takes the other extreme and is retiring bonds because this interest is a fixed charge. Interest on common stock is not a fixed charge, but depends upon profits and moods of boards of directors who may defer such interest. Workers would be alert to this change when they are urged to buy common stock. These workers do not realize that common stock ownership is a speculation and often a gamble that should only be indulged in by those who can afford losses. Despite high-powered press agents and sentimentalists who talk of "partnership between capital and labor," it is unwise for workers to invest a portion of their daily wage in common stock. The employer is willing that the worker buy such stock. It ties the worker to his job and it opens a deep reservoir of capital for the employer, who encourages wages being ploughed back in the plant, without any guarantee of return.

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TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

Edited by the President of San Francisco
Typographical Union No. 21. Members are
requested to forward news items to
Room 604, 16 First St., San Francisco

The regular monthly meeting of No. 21 will be held on Sunday, March 17, at 1 p. m. There will be much important business before the Union and every member is urged to be present. Those engaged in the commercial branch should make especial effort to attend, as the scale committee will have an important recommendation to place before the membership. The committee appointed to try the charges preferred against eight members of the Call chapel will render its report and recommendations.

Just at press time for Typographical Topics last week Charles S. Van Sandt passed away at St. Luke's Hospital. Mr. Van Sandt, who for the past few years had been on the pension roll, was 68 years of age and had been a resident of this community 30 years. Until his retirement a few years ago the deceased was employed on the Bulletin. Cause of death was lobar pneumonia. He was a native of Michigan and is survived by his widow. Funeral services were held at the parlors of Halsted & Company, and interment was in the family plot at Watsonville. Messrs. Noyes, O'Rourke, Evers, Cantrell, Eickworth and McAleese were named as honorary pallbearers, and Mrs. Van Sandt requests Typographical Topics to express her deep appreciation to these and other fellow members of the Union for courtesies to her during her bereavement.

As briefly announced in these columns last week, the lockout on the newspapers of Albany, N. Y., is ended. Settlement was reached with the Hearst interests on February 28rd and on March 11th the Gannett newspapers joined in the settlement and signed a 3-year agreement with Typographical Union No. 4. All those who have read the agreement are of the opinion that the Union was most successful in its fight with the two great chain newspapers. Highlights of the settlement follow: Contract to run for three years from March 1st and to obtain an arbitration clause which recognizes local Union law and International Union law of 1929. Members return to work in priority, NO NON-UNIONISTS BEING RETAINED; new contract calls for 50 cents a week increase to October 1, 1929, additional 50 cents to May 1, 1930, additional \$1 to January 1, 1931, and another \$1 to expiration of contract; new contract calls for 45 hours as against 48 in the old; during the first two years of the contract price and one-half after eight hours, third year after seven and one-half hours; the basis of the settlement was submitted to an open meeting of Albany Union and unanimously endorsed before any members returned to work; lockout lasted 14 weeks, during which time there was not one defection from the ranks of the Union; Albany Union agreed to sever all managerial connections with the Albany Citizen (daily paper established by the Union) and this property was taken over by a group of Albany citizens (see next paragraph). President Howard highly commends the officers and committees of No. 4 for their conduct of the fight and the negotiations which brought it to a successful culmination.

At the start of the trouble in Albany the Typographical Union in that city established a daily newspaper as a strike measure, and gave to it the

name "Albany Citizen." Later New York Union No. 6 made an appropriation for the support of this paper. The paper published by the strikers met with great public approval and made the settlement in Albany possible. But the best feature of the venture is that the publication of this paper is to be continued, and is to be manned by union printers, although the union is no longer concerned with the management. Therefore there is now another daily in Albany and 35 more newspaper situations than before the lockout. The following is taken from Editor and Publisher:

"The executive board of the Albany Citizen, daily newspaper established last November when printers went out on strike, was re-organized this week with the incorporation of the publishing company. Officials of the International Union no longer are listed as publishers of the paper. Dan Carroll, formerly managing editor of the Albany Times-Union (the Hearst paper), and editor of the Citizen during the union management, became president of the new corporation, according to papers filed with the Secretary of State, Francis M. Glynn, formerly circulation manager of the Times-Union and more recently promotion manager for the Albany Evening News, is the new secretary and treasurer of the Citizen, Inc., and James H. Mansell, one-time city editor of the old Albany Argus, is managing editor. * * * At the same time, the new Citizen owners, a group of Albany politicians, selected 35 men from the ranks of the striking printers and gave them full-time employment in the composing room at the regular union wage, plus the \$1 increase which they sought from the other newspaper publishers. In a formal statement the Citizen announced that it would abandon its Sunday edition."

Woodruff Randolph, secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union, spent Monday, Tuesday and a part of Wednesday in San Francisco. Mr. Randolph was met early Monday morning by a fellow International officer, G. H. Knell, trustee of the Union Printers Home. Mr. Randolph visited at headquarters Monday and on Monday night, the secretary-treasurer addressed the members of the Chronicle composing room, time having been called to afford all employees an opportunity to hear their International financial officer. Tuesday morning was spent by Mr. Randolph in sightseeing under guidance of Mr. Knell, and upon returning to the city at 2:30 Mr. Randolph addressed the members of the Examiner composing room. Later in the evening Mr. Randolph was the guest of the executive committee at dinner at the St. Germain restaurant. Mr. Randolph again visited headquarters just before his departure for Los Angeles Wednesday evening. The secretary-treasurer, who holds a like position in the Union Printers' Home Corporation, is en route from Seattle to Colorado Springs to attend a meeting of the finance committee of the Home, and conferred at length with Trustee Knell while in this city.

Bids for printing the delinquent tax list were in the hands of the public welfare committee of the Board of Supervisors today. The Eureka District News, bid 4.5 cents per line; the Leader, 5.75 cents per line, and the Twin Peaks Sentinel, 6.52 cents per line.

The employees of the San Francisco Shopping News and the Alex Duffer Printing Company, which organizations are housed in the same building, have formed a mutual benefit association, the

purpose of which are the payment of sick benefits and the holding of social affairs tending toward a greater spirit of fraternalism. Practically all employees of the two firms have become members of the new association and many interesting events are planned for the coming year.

The firm of Atthowe & Company is the latest to be added to the union label list.

Southern California Newspapers, Associated (the Copley chain), has consolidated their Monrovia Post with the News of that city and will publish the combined under the name "Monrovia News-Post." Mr. Wooteen, formerly secretary of the Santa Barbara Typographical Union, took charge of the composing room on March 4th. The composing room at the present time is unorganized.—Los Angeles Citizen.

Frank Linder of the Abbott-Brady chapel was taken suddenly ill this week and is at present at the Morton Hospital, this city. Mr. Linder is one of the oldest employees, in point of service, in the composing room of the Abbott-Brady Company and is well known to the members of No. 21.

Another member of the Abbott-Brady chapel is also on the sick list. Miss Charlotte McKeown of the proofroom has been ill for several weeks.

News Chapel News.

Though muttering to himself R. H. Burrow was understood to intimate it's preferable to be the second husband of a grass-widow than the first.

Just a little stroll, that's the way Mr. Floyd views his trip in retrospect. He hopped from here to the old "hum" town in South Carolina, first pausing in Washington, hesitated in New York, dodged machine gun bullets in Chicago and on the way back beat it out of Juarez on the dead run 'cause the rebels were only a jump and a half behind. It wasn't till he struck sleepy little Los An-

W.L. DOUGLAS

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geles that he caught an unhurried breath. Floyd has half a notion to stick around a while but may go back to Los for a long rest.

Lou Schmidt's living confirmation of the absolute correctness of the Darwin theory, Eddie Porter, asserts that H. W. Ryder is of a musical turn. If he had to, says Eddie, Ryder would wind up a phonograph without injuring himself.

My Pity Oakland, and pity 'tis this story's true, has been deleted from Phil Scott's visiting list. He and the missus drove the new car over Saturday night to attend a party. When the party was finished a window was too. Some sonavagun had drilled holes, run a glass cutter between them, stuck in an arm and attempted to turn on the ignition, without success. For some reason Scotty's all burnt up about it as he figures it was malicious mischief because nobody in Oakland would steal a new car.

Jack Sorenson, the melancholy Swede, grew sadder still as he discussed the effects of the new prohibition laws signed by President Coolidge just prior to leaving the White House. Joe Sullivan tried to console him by pointing out, even if John Barleycorn has lost his place in the sun, he has his moonshine still.



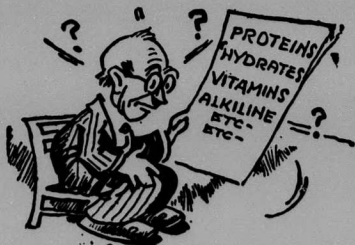
It's tough always to chronicle sad news, to say nothing of the guy to whom it happens. But here goes: After practically everything—at least he thought so—had gone wrong with his old bus, Bert Coleman's gas eater sprang a new one Saturday night—it caught afire. However, it just bumped itself out of a good home, that's all. Bert stood for engine breakdowns, dead batteries, wheels falling off, theft, yes somebody actually stole it once, and a score of other failings; when he had to summon the hook and ladder laddies Coleman's collar got dang near as hot as the bus. If anyone's interested in buying a bargain get in touch with Bert as his roadrunner is for sale. No foolin'.

Bill Davy informs us a fire insurance policy is a good thing to have if you use it.



There seems to be life in the old boy yet! Al Crackbon told Lucile Davis if she knew a girl who wanted a real thrill she should try petting a guy with the hiccoughs.

At 10:30 Sunday morn a friend phone Frank to stick around, he'd be out to the Vaughn domicile



in an hour or so. The weather looked threatening so Frank stuck around; time passed but no friend

showed; it rained; Frank waited some more; then he gnawed his finger nails, still no friend. At 6:30 he showed up, just as the Vaughns had given him up and had sat down to dinner with just enough for two. Mr. Vaughn offers his experience only to prove that the height of consideration had not been attained previously.

An A-1 printer and as good a proofreader, Neal Henderson, long a fixture in S. F. newspaper print shops, has finally reached The News port and cast anchor, let us hope, for a long and pleasant stay.

Chronicle Chapel Notes.

On Monday evening the members of the chapel had the good fortune of listening to a ten-minute talk by Woodruff Randolph, secretary-treasurer of the I. T. U. While the time was short, Mr. Randolph treated us to remarks that were instructive and interesting.

Our Chester Martin received word from one Bart Coffin that the Oakland Tribune baseball team would be more than pleased to slam our ball team around the Technical High School grounds. The challenge was promptly accepted, and at present the Board of Tragedy (that is correct, tragedy will follow the Tribune's ball team when they meet our boys) are now burning the midnight oil in order to devise ways and means of overcoming the power of the friendly enemy. Messrs. Gallagher and Fleming of the Board have selected the following cast of performers, part or all of them to serve: J. Sullivan, "Red" King, P. Sullivan, Art Nelson, "Sparky" Landers, Mickey McDermott, Tom Boyle, "Dinty" Gallagher, Glenn Martin, George Farrell, H. Parmiter, "Bud" Campbell. The game will be played on the above-mentioned grounds in Oakland on Sunday, March 17th, at 1:30 p. m.

We should not like to say that the streets of Oakland are unsafe for those who walk, but, you know, one more automobile on them makes an awful difference. On the other hand we should not like to say that "Wee Willie" Beveridge does not know how to drive an automobile. "Wee Willie" recently acquired possession of a brand new Model A Ford Tudor which gives the citizens of Oakland just one more car to dodge.

"Bob" Moore, classified makeup man, pulled his slip last Saturday evening and is leaving shortly for St. Louis. Mr. Moore has been bothered lately with eye trouble and was advised to quit the printing business. As a token of friendship and esteem, the members of the makeup staff presented Mr. Moore with a cigar case, cigarette case and a box of cigars. We join with the makeups in extending to Mr. Moore every good wish for his future welfare.

The writer of these notes expects in the near future to submit to the readers of these a complete forecast of the forthcoming Pacific Coast Baseball League pennant chase. That one and only real forecaster, the man with a perfect record behind him as far as picking baseball league winners, has been prevailed upon to give the boys the "dope" on the race. Watch for his article.

We had a good story about a certain gentleman in the chapel who has successfully raised 81 full grown hairs on his upper lip. Thinking it over it was decided not to write about them but to extend an invitation to all to visit the chapel any evening except Sundays and view this mustache that Dave Anley has developed.

MAILER NOTES.

Leroy C. Smith.

The regular monthly meeting of No. 18 will be held at Labor Temple, on Sunday, March 17th. A full attendance is desired. Further nominations for local officers will be made. Also, proposed amendments to local by-laws will be voted upon.

Woodruff Randolph, secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union, visited San Francisco Monday and Tuesday of this week on

his way to Indianapolis after making arrangements in Seattle for the annual convention, September 9 to 14. President Christie and Secretary-Treasurer O'Neil of No. 18 were among those who greeted Mr. Randolph on his arrival at Oakland pier and assisted in escorting the secretary-treasurer to this city.

Albany (N. Y.) Typographical Union, after three months' lockout, won their fight with the Times-Union. Besides \$1 a week increase, under the new agreement all locked out employees of the Times-Union return to their own jobs with full seniority rights.

IN MEMORIAM

Barback, Ferdinand—Passed away March 18, 1928, In loving memory from the Barback family.

SENSE FROM CONGRESS.

"The experience of our race has been that when we apply too drastic punishment for crimes which are not universally recognized as heinous offenses, such as murder, rape, attacks with intent to kill, and matters of that kind, which have been crimes since the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, and whenever we attempt to punish crimes other than those by excessive penalties we do not succeed in achieving our object."—Senator Hiram Bingham of Connecticut.

"The organization of citizens for the purpose of bringing about, by legal means, the modification or repeal of any law which those citizens consider unwise or unenforceable I submit is commendable. It is the right of the free citizen to advocate the enactment of any law based on elementary morality, or the repeal or modification of any existing law, and to associate himself with others in that effort. It is also the right of the people to organize to oppose any law and any part of the Constitution with which they are not in sympathy. That is the very base of free speech and of our constitutional guaranties."—Representative James T. Igoe of Illinois.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
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Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1929

Advance income tax speculations indicate that we now have among us a total of about 14,000 millionaires. Last year there were only a few more than 11,000. We are growing more millionaires. That is not nearly as interesting as it might be. It will matter much more whether we have this year more men earning \$5000 a year than we had last year, more wage earners getting better wages and steadier work, more men working under conditions which they have a voice in making. The matter of 14,000 men with a million each is relatively trivial. Once upon a time a dozen millionaires meant that the rest of the people were in poverty and were mostly retainers. Not so in this age of profligate production. But, be that as it may, we have still a long way to go before justice is done the masses of the useful, working people of the nation. We want a census that shows no poverty and no unemployment and an income tax that shows no pyramid resting on a base so poor that it can pay no tax.

In a recent address before the Illinois Agricultural Association, John H. Walker, president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, pointed out why the welfare of agriculture is of direct concern to union workers. Declaring that the interests of city workers and the farmers are mutual, Mr. Walker made the following convincing presentation of his views: "When the farmers of our State and nation do not receive the returns for their labor that they should, they are then unable to buy the products of the industries in which our membership work. That means unemployment and hardship for our members and their families, and when the wage earners in the modern industries, because of unemployment and low wages, are unable to purchase the farmers' products and other things that are necessary to enable them and their families to live up to the American standards of living, the business and professional men of our country are unable to find a market for their services at the price which they should obtain for them. When the farmers are getting good prices for their products, they can then buy the products of the modern industries which means reasonably steady employment for us, fair wages, and a reasonably good market for the services of the professional men and merchants of our State and nation—prosperity for all. We are convinced that if we are to have prosperity in our country continuously, the farmers must be able to find a market for their product at good prices."

Peace or Discord — Which?

We have reached a point in industry where something is bound to happen. Daily we read in the press of the displacement of skilled mechanics by labor-saving devices, improved machinery, mergers and consolidations, and most of those who read these stories do not give them a second thought. They do not realize the tragedy that is contained in them for those who are displaced. They cannot understand the feeling of the men and women who have spent a lifetime in following some occupation and then find themselves thrown out of employment at an age when no one desires to hire them because there are younger and more active workers available for the places that need to be filled. The fact remains, however, that it is a heartbreaking situation for a person who has passed the age of fifty to find himself in. He knows that many of the great industrial concerns have a rule not to employ new workers who have passed the age of 35, 40 and 50 years, and that even the civil service regulations of the Federal government, the states and most of the municipalities of our country will not permit a man beyond 50 to take the examinations no matter how good a mechanic he may be or how capable of performing the service required.

Leaving entirely out of consideration the matter of the tremendous waste of such a scheme of things, the present trend calls for a remedy of some kind because of the heartaches, the misery and the grief it heaps upon defenseless human beings who have wronged no one and who have lived industrious and honorable lives contributing to the welfare of society only to find themselves brutally thrown out in the street to eke out an existence as best as they may under the handicap that society has placed upon them without mercy and without valid cause.

No reasonable excuse can be presented by those responsible for bringing about this condition of affairs other than a desire for personal gain. They may prattle about the great benefits they are bestowing upon society by reducing costs of production, but such arguments are nothing but crafty deceptions, because there are other ways of doing the same thing without heaping destitution and misery upon anybody. The labor movement has pointed to the remedy for such a condition of affairs and it is a sane and entirely reasonable cure for the evil. The remedy is to be found in the shortening of the work-day and the work-week so as to furnish employment to a greater number of employees without in any way doing violence to the scheme of centralizing, standardizing and mechanizing industry. The eight-hour day and the five-day week furnish the logical way out of this great difficulty and the trade union movement is now proposing that these plans be put into operation at the earliest possible time in order to bring about a stable industrial condition that will do justice to employer and employee alike. Employers ought to be able to see the reasonableness of the contentions of the workers, and if they are inclined to be just and fair they will agree to these remedies without bringing on discord and strife in the industrial world. But on the other hand, if they refuse to treat fairly with the workers, the shorter workday and the shorter work-week will be ushered in anyway, because it is an absolutely essential change and will be brought about in spite of any opposition that may be offered on the part of those greedy souls who care for nobody but themselves.

The American people are always inclined to be fair, and as soon as they grasp the situation that is at the present time spreading very rapidly and throwing countless thousands into a state of helplessness and dependency, public opinion will force the masters of industry to face the music and play the game squarely. The people have done this very thing many times in the past, even the monster steel trust having been forced by public opinion to adopt the eight-hour day and the six-day week in spite of the fact that its arrogant managers had repeatedly declared that it could not be done and that they would not attempt to accomplish the impossible.

We say to the captains of industry that the five-day week must come in the very near future. Without it the American worker is in immediate peril. Without the shorter work-week the toiler will be idle and unable to purchase the products that are turned out by his fellows that are employed, and without a market American commerce will be ruined, and with commerce curtailed and starving American industry cannot hope to prosper and succeed. A clear view of the facts of the situation ought to be sufficient to persuade the masters of industry that it is also to their best interest to concede the five-day week, but if they cannot be persuaded by logic, then, of course, they will have to be moved by force, the force of public opinion and the economic power of the trade union movement. The five-day week is inevitable. Let us have it peaceably and without any discord whatever.

THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

Education becomes more and more big business. In one day's newspapers we find: Yale is going to spend \$4,000,000 on new buildings; Princeton gets a gift of half a million for a finance school; Johns Hopkins is given \$3,000,000. America is requiring more and more education for several reasons. Growing buying power turns to education among the first things—it seeks to buy education for the young. And a social order that grows more and more complex offers fewer opportunities to the uneducated. Parents seek, for one thing, to buy an education that it, in turn, may buy for the coming generation an immunity from manual labor and a "place in the sun." Sometimes it works; sometimes it doesn't work. But the educational plant of the nation must grow and grow to take care of the growing demands upon it.

* * *

Endowments have given us big institutions that we perhaps should not otherwise have had. We cannot quarrel with all of them. But we can and must quarrel with the endowment that lays a dead and restraining hand on the future use of money left behind. We can and must quarrel with the business of leaving vast funds under restrictions which may and probably will operate harmfully in the future. Largely these restraints constitute a vain effort to tie the minds of the future to the ideas of the donor, who seeks to do in death what he could not altogether accomplish in life. Endowments operate in the realm of so-called higher education. Our grade schools are publicly maintained and their character changes with the generations which they teach. Many a college and university is tied to the thought of a departed crank, a departed cynic or a departed idol worshipper of one kind or another. Verily, it ought not be thus.

* * *

The other side of the picture is that endowments and gifts have enabled schools of many kinds to branch out and to offer opportunities that would have been a long time coming, had it not been for gifts which enabled growth. Moreover, in candor it must be said that if reaction has sought to tie the future through endowments, so has the sickly radicalism and the emotional rebellion of the coteries. There is plenty of idiocy in both directions among those who are victims of the sort of egocentricity expressed in the usual endowment. For almost every rawboned revolutionist of the avenues there has been a lily-handed admirer to flutter not too far away and not infrequently the lily hand has held a check book. The matter ramifies far and a combination of sentiment, sentimentality and emotion has as much to do with it all as has cool judgment and intellect—and perhaps a great deal more.

* * *

Time was when there was great to-do about the Rockefeller Foundation. We hear less about that in these days, because the Rockefeller Foundation is but one of many such things. But in one way and another the influence of the men and women of great wealth goes far in our world of education and research. There can be no light and hasty judgment about the matter in many of its phases, but in the one phase we can be sure—today cannot rule tomorrow and it ought not have the chance to try. If we seek a bright side of the issue it may be found in the fair assurance that no matter what today may seek to do, tomorrow will find its way to freedom of thought in spite of the cemeteries and their monuments of money and legal documents.

WIT AT RANDOM

Visitor—What are you going to give your little sister for her birthday, Bobby?

Bobby—I dunno; last year I gave her the measles.

"To be happy a man needs a wonderful digestion and a woman needs beautiful attire."

"Yes," commented Miss Cayenne; "one wants the stomach of an ostrich and the other wants the feathers."

He was a "character" who had given the parish much trouble in one way and another. The rector, meeting him quiet and thoughtful in the street one morning, said:

"I was very glad to see you at the prayer-meeting last night, John."

Replied John: "Oh, that's where I was, then."

"Once Upon a Time" there was an American who toured Germany. While in that land he developed an obsession for limburger cheese. When the time came for the traveler to return home, he decided that he must take with him a goodly supply of his beloved cheese, and he bought a gob of it. In order to save money on freight and duties, he had it packed in a large oblong box, and shipped it as a corpse.

To avoid suspicion, the traveler went down into the hold of the ship which was carrying him home at his earliest convenience. He stood by the box lugubriously.

One of the ship's crew was sympathetic. "A relative," he asked.

"Yes, my brother," said the traveler.

"Well, friend, there's one thing certain. He's dead, all right."

"It is hard for a women to understand statistics," said a Government official to a friend.

"I guess that is so," said the other. "I told my wife the other day that for every passenger the railways of this country transported two tons of freight, and she wanted to know why the passengers were allowed to carry so much baggage."—The Bessemer.

A young wife went into a grocer's shop and said: "I bought three or four hams here a month or so ago, and they were fine. Have you any more of them?"

"Yes, ma'am," replied the grocer, "there are ten of those hams hanging up there now."

"Well, if they're off the same pig, I'll take three of them," said the customer.—Western Christian Advocate.

"What are they moving the church for?"

"Well, stranger, I'm mayor of these diggin's, an' I'm fer law enforcement. We've got an ordinance what says no saloon shall be nearer than 300 feet from a church. I give 'em three days to move the church!"

Cop—No fishing allowed here.

Trespasser—I'm not fishing. I'm just allowing this worm to bathe.

Cop—Pull up your line till I see it.

Trespasser—Here it is.

Cop—You are arrested for allowing it to bathe without a swimming costume.

"It's a wonder when people are presenting gifts to newly married couples, they don't occasionally give them a clock," writes a sarcastic correspondent.

Speaking of this, we recall a sign we noticed recently over the clock counter in a jeweler's shop:

"Get your wedding presents here now. No time like the present and no present like the time."

LABOR QUERIES.

Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers. Etc., Etc.

Q.—What did the last convention of the American Federation of Labor say about the American Federationist?

A.—The following recommendation was adopted: "It is recommended that every officer of national and local organizations who has not already subscribed, subscribe to and read the American Federationist, and urge their membership to subscribe and read this magazine. It is especially recommended that editors of labor papers make full use of the current articles for publication in their papers and for suitable comment. It is also recommended that all local bodies endeavor to see that the American Federationist is placed in the public and school libraries of their localities, where it will serve an important purpose in educating students and the general public in our trade union movement."

Q.—Are trade unions making direct appeals to non-unionists by the use of the mails?

A.—Yes; the "direct mail" method of spreading the doctrines of organized labor is being employed, notably by the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers, which has used this method successfully so that now it estimates that the number of individuals in the trade who remain unaware of the existence of the union or its policies is slight.

Q.—How long has the strike of hosiery workers at the Allen-A plant in Kenosha, Wis., been on?

A.—More than a year. The strike began February 15, 1928.

Have you been in The Indian Trading Post?

ONE of the features of The Emporium's great Spring Exposition of Home Furnishings, in progress this week, is the opening of The Indian Trading Post . . . a fascinating new section which will be a permanent part of The Emporium's service to San Francisco.

Here you will find native rugs, blankets, moccasins, pottery, baskets, silver and turquoise jewelry, ceremonial and costume material, gift objects and collector's pieces.

A real Indian family is visiting the Trading Post this week. Be sure to see it.

The Emporium Floor for Homes, the Third

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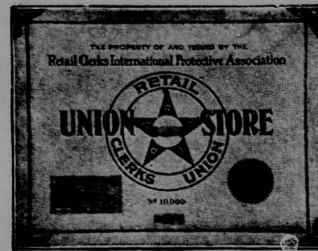
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IF I KNEW.

If I knew the box where smiles were kept,
No matter how large the key
Or strong the bolt, I would try so hard
'Twould open, I know, for me.
Then over the land, the sea, broadcast
I'd scatter the smiles to play
That the children's faces might hold them fast
For many and many a day.

If I knew a box that was large enough
To hold all the frowns I meet,
I would like to gather them every one
From nursery, school and street.
Then, folding and holding, I'd pack them in,
And, turning the monster key,
I'd hire a giant to drop the box
To the depths of the deep, deep sea.

"If we are to outlaw war, we must first take the profits out of war. I am opposed to war profiteering in any degree in time of war, and I am just as strongly opposed to any private person making profits out of preparation for war."—Senator Smith W. Brookhart of Iowa.



SUMMERFIELD & HAINES

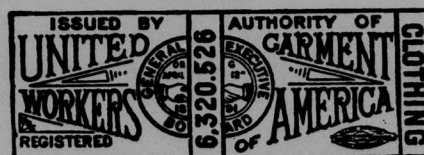
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YELLOW DOG BILL IN ASSEMBLY.

One of Labor's principal bills, Assembly Bill No. 133, by Mr. McDonough, known as the Yellow Dog Contract Bill, relating to contracts of employment containing an agreement not to affiliate with Labor Unions and declaring such contracts void and contrary to public policy, was favorably reported by the Assembly Committee on Judiciary on Monday, March 11th.

The principal arguments for the Bill were made by Henry Heidelberg, legal advisor of the State Federation of Labor, Paul Scharrenberg, secretary, State Federation of Labor, J. W. Buzzell, secretary, Los Angeles Labor Council, and John A. O'Connell, secretary, San Francisco Labor Council.

The principal speeches against the Yellow Dog Contract Bill were made by Mr. Herman Phleger, who claimed to represent a notorious non-union foundry in San Francisco, but who was generally believed to speak for the Industrial Association of San Francisco. Additional arguments against the Bill were submitted by Mr. Perry of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of Southern California.

The vote on reporting out the Bill with a "do pass" recommendation of the Committee was as follows:

AYES—(13) Williamson, San Francisco; Roland, Oakland; Coombs, Napa; Miller, San Francisco; Hornblower, San Francisco; Jones, Ontario; Byrne, Los Angeles; Crittenden, Tracy; McGuinness, Dunsmuir; West, Sacramento; Collier, Modesto; Cronin, San Francisco; Feigenbaum, San Francisco.

NOES—(7) Sewell, Whittier; Anderson, Redding; Lyons, Los Angeles; Cloudsley, Stockton; Snyder, Santa Cruz.

ABSENT—(1) Little, Santa Monica.

The next battle over the merits of Assembly Bill No. 133 will take place on the floor of the Assembly where none but members of the Lower House are permitted to talk.

"I do not believe a single marine is legally in Nicaragua today. A year ago when this question was before the Senate we were told that they must be kept there because foreign negotiations had been made whereby an agreement had been given to factions in Nicaragua that an honest election would be held. Now that election has been over for four months and still the marines are kept there and still boys are shot every day and boys die there."—Senator C. C. Dill of Washington.

Question—What's the difference between a newspaper man and a journalist?

Answer—A journalist carries a cane, wears spats and accepts invitations to afternoon teas.

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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of March 9, 1929.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p.m. by President Wm. Stanton.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—From United Garment Workers No. 131 for Mrs. Delia Gordon, vice Lillian May, resigned.

Communications—Filed—From Florence Prag Kahn, acknowledging receipt of Council's recognition of her support given the Cooper-Hawes Bill.

Referred to Secretary—From the American Federation of Labor, with reference to the Society for the Prevention of Blindness and stating the society was willing to send a speaker on this subject if so desired by the Council.

Resolution—Was submitted by Delegate W. W. Wilson, delegate from the Carmen's Union, requesting the Council to petition Congress that a reduction of 50 per cent be made in the tax rate on earned incomes. On motion the resolution was unanimously adopted. Resolution reads:

Whereas, The earned income of an individual is received in return for personal services, mental or physical, actually performed, as distinguished from incomes from investment or from property; and

Whereas, It is obviously unfair that earned income shall pay the same rate of taxation as permanent property and invested capital; and

Whereas, A heavy tax on earned income tends to discourage and retard enterprise, progress and development and is a direct tax on labor; and

Whereas, Property continues to return an income despite the illness or death of its owner, while the worker's income ceases with illness or death; and

Whereas, The basic principles of American government uphold just and equitable taxation as of

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.

Austin's Shoe Stores.

Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.

Bella Roma Cigar Co.

Co-Op Manufacturing Company.

Chas. Corriea & Bro., Poultry, 425 Washington Street.

Embassy Theatre

Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.

E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfrs., 113 Front.

Foster's Lunches.

Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.

Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.

Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.

Market Street R. R.

Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.

National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.

Purity Chain Stores.

Regent Theatre.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.

The Mutual Stores Co.

Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.

Traug Label & Litho Co.

Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.

All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

the highest importance to its welfare and as an essential right of its citizens; therefore be it

Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council does hereby request Congress that a reduction of 50 per cent be made in the tax rate on earned incomes.

Report of Executive Committee—The communication from the Tom Mooney Molders' Defense Committee was laid over until after the arrival of President Keough of the International Union. The special committee to investigate the financial conditions of the Municipal Railway will meet jointly with the Executive Committee every Monday evening and any delegates interested are hereby invited to come before the committee and offer suggestions or take part in the discussions. Concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Retail Cleaners-Dyers' Union—Are carrying on an organizing campaign; are installing union cards throughout San Francisco. Miscellaneous Employees—Building Trades will co-operate with Culinary Workers while in San Francisco in attendance at the State convention; request a demand for the house card.

Audit Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Legislative Agent's Report—Secretary O'Connell reported on all legislation now pending before the Legislature which is of interest to labor. Report received as progressive.

The chair introduced Labor Commissioner Walter Mathewson, who addressed the Council on the work of his office at this session of the Legislature; he called to the attention of the delegates of a proposed law dealing with the question of alien labor on public works. Moved that the Council endorse Senate Bill No. 112, introduced by Senator Hurley, and that the action of the Council be transmitted to the Board of Supervisors, and requesting the board to take like action. Motion carried.

Receipts—\$346.00. **Expenses**—\$987.27.

Council adjourned at 9:50 p.m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL,
Secretary.

MINUTES OF THE LADIES' AUXILIARY.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Trade Union Promotional League held their meeting March 6th, in Room 315, Labor Temple, 16th and Capp streets.

Meeting was called to order at 8:10 P. M. by the President, Mrs. Desepte.

Roll Call—All officers present.

Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved as read.

Communications read and filed.

Unfinished business attended to.

Reports of committees—very good progress.

New business—None.

Good of the Auxiliary—The promoter and agitator reports very good success.

Don't forget the Bunco Party at 280 Byxbee street.

With no further business to come before the Auxiliary the meeting adjourned, to go to the Promotional League meeting to see the picture being shown there.

The Auxiliary held their Bunco Party at Mrs. Gerhart's on March the 9th (Saturday evening). A very nice crowd and a very nice time was reported by all and many nice prizes were received.

We also held a union label contest: the one that had the most union labels on his person would get a prize. After it was all counted and tabulated the first contestant had 52 union labels and the second had 35; it was a real amusing stunt.

The prizes for this contest were donated by a

delegate of the Trade Union Promotional League from Crackers Bakers' Local No. 125.

The Ladies' Auxiliary wishes to thank the members and delegates and their friends for their splendid co-operation.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. M. E. DECKER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

PLAYING FAVORITES.

The United States Shipping Board has already loaned \$18,500,000 to private ship owners under the Jones-White merchant marine act. Vessel owners can borrow 75 per cent of the value of a proposed ship. They receive additional sums for carrying the mail. The act created a \$250,000,000 revolving fund out of which these loans shall be made. Loans shall be paid within 20 years. Interest charges are 2½ per cent. Farmers asked for the same kind of a revolving fund to equalize the low price of American wheat sold in competition with foreign wheat. "Government aid to business must be avoided," the farmers were told. President Coolidge vetoed the McNary-Haugen bill in a stirring message that was loudly praised by elements that approve the Jones-White bill. Government aid is "patriotic" when applied to ship owners, but "bureaucracy gone mad" when applied to farmers.

STEREOTYPERS GAIN.

Stereotypers in Milwaukee and Racine raised wages from \$46 for day work and \$49 for night work to \$48.33 and \$51.51.

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Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Frank R. Hemeon of the lathers, Charles Lawton of the railroad conductors, Thomas Barton of the painters, James T. Dunleavy of the molders, Charles S. Van Sandt of the printers, Giovana Leonardi of the garment workers, William J. Duncan of the municipal carmen, Albert M. Scott of the letter carriers, and John W. Tillotson of the carpenters.

William Conboy, organizer for the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, has been directed by President Tobin to proceed to Fort Worth, Tex., and Chickasha, Oklahoma, in the interest of the organization. Conboy started for that part of the country last Monday evening and arrived in Fort Worth on Thursday of this week. He expects to be gone about two months.

Mrs. Delia Gorden has been substituted as a delegate to the Labor Council for Lillian May by the United Garment Workers No. 131. The latter resigned because of inability to attend the Council meetings on Friday evenings.

President Keough of the International Molders' Union is expected in San Francisco shortly to look over the situation existing here and render a report to the Executive Board of the organization. He will also confer with the officers of the Labor Council on other matters.

The special committee of the Labor Council for the study of the finances of the Municipal Railway meets every Monday evening in the offices of the

Council at 8 o'clock. They request anyone interested in the subject and who may have suggestions to offer to attend the meetings and present their ideas to the committee.

Labor Commissioner Walter Mathewson attended the last meeting of the Labor Council and called attention to the fact that the San Francisco Board of Supervisors had gone on record in opposition to a bill pending before the present session of the State Legislature providing for the employment of American citizens on public works. The Council endorsed the measure and transmitted notice of its action to the Board of Supervisors. Last Monday that body reversed its position and sent word to its legislative representative at Sacramento to withdraw any opposition to the measure. The bill will most likely now meet with very little objection in the Legislature.

At the meeting of the Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union on Sunday nominations will be made for delegate to the International Convention, which will meet in New York City on Monday, July 15th. Many members would like to go.

William F. Canavan, International President of the Theatrical Stage Employees paid San Francisco a short visit on his way back East. He had been in Los Angeles in connection with organization of the workers in the moving picture studios. He says he is well pleased with the progress being made in that section.

The Waitresses' Union sent representatives to Sacramento during the past week to work in the interest of several bills that will be of benefit to the women engaged in that calling if they are passed by the State Legislature. The measures have the support of the State Federation of Labor and the Labor Council.

Delegates to the Convention of the State Building Trades Council, which opens in the Civic Auditorium on Monday next, are arriving in the city in small groups, and it is evident that the attendance will be the largest in the history of the organization.

Organizer Frank S. Dunn of the International Boilermakers received a telegram late last week that International Vice-President Michael F. Glenn of the organization had passed away suddenly in Buffalo, from the effects of a paralytic stroke. The deceased's home was in Cleveland, Ohio, and he had been long active in the work of the Boilermakers. He was about 54 years of age, and died while devoting his attention to his duties.

STAGE USUAL CIRCUS.

The Communist brethren staged their well-known act, "Free Speech and Solidarity," at a meeting in New York to protest against Trotsky's deportation from Russia.

Stalin, present king pin in Russia, was not without friends and the factions fought in a manner that would shame a political convention of the "agents of the capitalist class."

Police reserves were called to separate the kicking, biting, gouging champions of the proletariat. The Stalin crowd broke up the meeting.

The minority protested against "the Fascist tactics of these gangsters," but the steam roller was well oiled.

Police and detective squads made a second call and dispersed the big show and several secondary meetings in various parts of the hall.

BARBER LAW PASSED.

The Montana Legislature passed a bill that regulates the sanitation of barber shops in the State. The Montana Board of Health, together with a Board of Barber Examiners, will enforce the act.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETING.

(By International Labor News Service.)

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has offered prizes totalling \$1000 for designs for a Gompers Memorial, to be erected in Washington on a plot set aside by Congress. The first prize will be \$500, second \$300, third \$200. It is estimated the cost of the memorial to the late leader will be about \$100,000.

The reds have been further trimmed in the fur workers' fight. Reports from that organization received here is that the international has signed a three-year agreement. A small group of fur trimmers who had signed with the red left wing has come over and signed with the international. The Greek employers also have signed. "That situation is about cleaned up," was President Green's laconic comment.

Continued support was voted to the International Ladies' Garment Workers. Hugh Frayne, Matthew Woll and Edward F. McGrady, who have been through the whole struggle with the Garment Workers, will continue serving in an advisory capacity for the Federation.

Considering the proposal to shift the basis of immigration from the 1890 basis to quotas based on national origins, the council recorded itself as absolutely opposed to any change that would result in increased immigration from any country.

Legislative inquiries will be asked of state legislatures in Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and some other industrial states into the "deadline at 40" issue, to determine how far the practice of discharging men at that age has progressed, how widely corporations are refusing to hire men over that age and what reasons actuate employers who discriminate against men of 40 and over. To this end the State Federations of Labor in industrial states will be enlisted.

Consideration was given the proposal to change the calendar so as to provide 13 equal months. The council was disinclined to endorse the change until after there has been further study.

Of great importance was President Green's announcement that an active campaign is under way to organize the oil field workers of what is known as the mid-continent field. In this field Standard Oil of Indiana and Harry Sinclair are powerful factors.

The council altered its next meeting date. It will meet May 21st in Washington, instead of on May 28th, as originally scheduled.

"YELLOW DOG" PLAN CONTROLS.

The "yellow dog" contract generally applies to workers only as long as they are employed in the non-union plant, but the scheme is now extended to workers after they cease employment.

In a discussion in the Massachusetts State Legislature one "yellow dog" was shown to have this provision:

"In case my employment is terminated I will for one year thereafter in no way annoy, molest, interfere, directly or indirectly, with your customers, property, business or employees."

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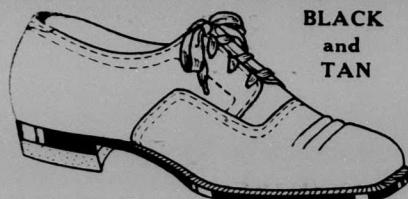
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